

Field Trip Descriptions

Field Trip A: City of Oklahoma City's Central Maintenance Facility and Household Hazardous Waste Collection Facility

- ◆ Field Trip is limited to the first 40 people to register!

Central Maintenance Facility

The City of Oklahoma City's Central Maintenance Facility houses the City's vehicle maintenance facility, fueling stations, downline vehicle storage, a large vehicle parking lot, and the salt storage barn, and is covered by three separate stormwater discharge permits. In addition, the City has used this site to test different types of commercially available BMPs to determine effectiveness, ease of use, and suitability for wider application throughout the city. Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plans and the multiple BMPs used on site will be discussed.

Household Hazardous Waste Collection Facility



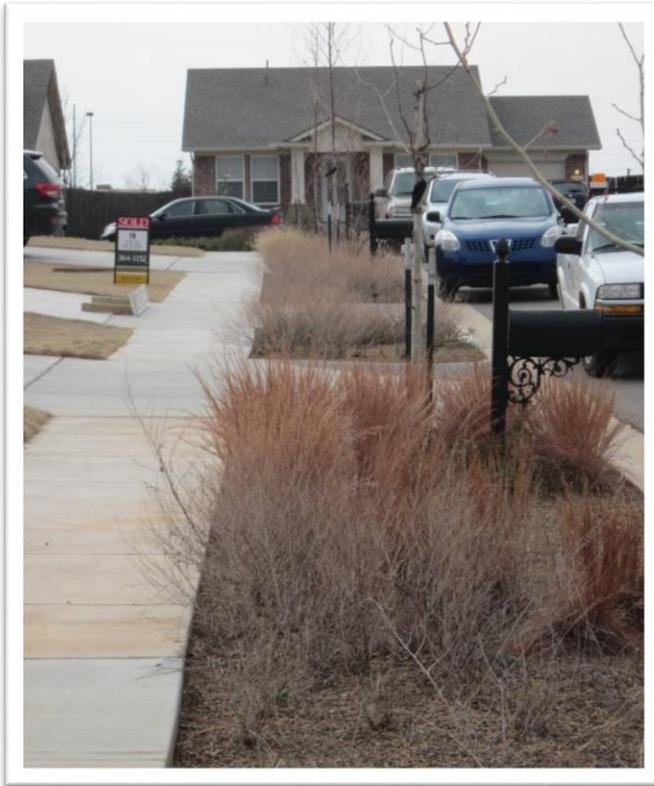
Opened in 2003, the permanent Household Hazardous Waste Collection Facility diverts hazardous materials from the municipal waste streams and provides the residents of OKC a safe and economical process for managing a full range of hazardous materials. Typical types of household hazardous waste received include

cleaning products, automotive products, flammable products, lawn and garden chemicals, indoor pesticides, workshop/painting supplies, batteries, mercury-containing light bulbs, and other products containing hazardous materials. The facility receives and processes over 650,000 pounds of waste annually.

Field Trip Descriptions

Field Trip B: Trailwoods GI/LID Demonstration Project in Norman, OK

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In June 2009, Ideal Homes and the University of Oklahoma began the site selection and planning for a unique site to test various green infrastructure best management practices (BMPs) in a residential neighborhood. By December of that year, the team had selected the forthcoming Section 5 of the Trailwoods neighborhood as the project site. Located on the north side of Norman, Oklahoma, in the Little River Tributary, the site offered researchers the opportunity to plan and design the BMPs into the initial stages of a five-acre project. Four best management practices were selected for testing: rain gardens, rain

barrels, diversion of downspouts, and a small area of porous paving. These BMPs were installed on the west side of a horseshoe shaped neighborhood. The east side of the neighborhood was conventionally developed. Monitoring locations for each basin were located at the downflow outlet for the project site.

Field Trip Descriptions

Field Trip C: Precure Nursery and LID at City of Oklahoma City Parks

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Precure Nursery

At Precure Nursery in Oklahoma City, a subsurface flow constructed wetland was retrofitted into an existing concrete walled catch basin by a research team from the Biosystems and Agricultural Engineering Department at Oklahoma State University in September 2015. Prior to the retrofit, the catch basin was filled with potting mix and other sediment that allowed little infiltration and capture of runoff. Due to the low infiltration rate, much of the runoff and associated pollutants from irrigation and storm events flowed overland into the adjacent street and then into the stormwater system. The retrofit was designed with a lower layer of river rock and an upper layer of concrete sand. An underdrain system with an upturned elbow was installed to maintain a saturated layer. Preliminary hydraulic monitoring shows greater than 95% of the runoff volume from irrigation events is captured within the cell. Influent and effluent runoff water is being sampled during Spring and Summer 2016 and will be evaluated for pesticide and nutrient reduction.

Memorial Park



The City of Oklahoma City Parks and Recreation Department recently completed a major two-million dollar renovation of Memorial Park. The City's landscape architects designed a "green" parking lot utilizing pervious paving, infiltration trenches, and two small settling pools. During heavier rain events the pools overflow into a grass swale that carries water to an existing storm drain. In addition to pervious paving, there are infiltration trenches in the planting islands intercepting surface drainage from the heavy

duty asphalt drives.

Field Trip Descriptions

Kitchen Lake Park Project

The City of Oklahoma City Parks and Recreation Department completed a \$650,000 project in a new park called Kitchen Lake Park. A circular parking area with a 60-foot diameter rain garden in the center provides adequate capacity to capture the stormwater runoff from the paving and ADA sidewalks. The center rain garden contains sustainable plant materials that can withstand both temporary ponding during storm events and drier conditions typical during summer months. This project was constructed with General Obligation Bond funds and was the first rain garden used by the City of Oklahoma City Parks and Recreation Department to provide a more sustainable solution for handling runoff.

